AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. **(Canceled)**

2. **(Currently Amended)** A method of treating a patient to reduce or inhibit the growth of tumor cells in a cancer by inhibiting glycosylated tumor cell receptors~~,~~ comprising administering to a patient an antibody directed against a tumor-cell receptor associated glycosylation antigen, wherein said antibody inhibits MAPK activation in said tumor cells and thereby inhibits activated MAPK mediated cell division, and wherein said antibody does not inhibit said glycosylated receptor from binding to its ligand.

3. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 2, further comprising chemotherapy treatment of said patient. ~~for treating a patient in combination with a chemotherapy.~~

4. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 2, wherein the tumor cells of said patient are resistant to chemotherapy. ~~for treating a chemotherapy-resistance.~~

5. **(Canceled)** The method according to claim 2, wherein said antibodies are administered for treating a minimal residual disease. ~~for treating the "minimal residual disease".~~

6. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 2, wherein said antibodies inhibit a ~~for preventing the~~ mitogenic stimulation of ~~a~~ said tumor cells by the epidermal growth factor (EGF) and/or by heregulin.

7. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 2, ~~for the~~ wherein said tumor cells ~~lysis of tumor cells which~~ express a receptor from the family of the EGF receptors, and wherein said antibodies promote a lysis of said tumor cells.

8. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 2, wherein said antibody is directed against Lewis antigens.

9. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 2, wherein said antibody is directed against an aberrant glycosylation.

10. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 9, wherein said aberrant glycosylation is a Lewis x-, Lewis b- or Lewis-y-structure, sialyl-Tn, Tn antigen, GloboH, KH1, TF antigen or an alpha-1,3-galactosyl epitope.

11. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 2, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

12. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 11, wherein said monoclonal antibody is a human, humanized, chimeric or murine antibody.

13. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 2, ~~characterised in that~~ wherein ~~an~~ wherein said antibody ~~having~~ has an affinity to binding the EGF receptor with a dissociation constant of below a Kd value of 10^{-6} mol/l, ~~preferably less than 10^{-7}mol/1, most preferred 10^{-8}mol/1,~~ or less~~,~~ is used.

14. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 2, ~~characterised in that the~~wherein said antibody is used in a dose of at least 50 mg~~, preferably at least 100 mg, most preferred at least 200 mg, up to 2 g per patient~~.

15. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 2, ~~characterised in that~~ wherein said antibody is an antibody derivative ~~is used~~ which comprises at least the Fab-portion of an antibody and binds to a tumor-associated glycosylation.

16. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 2, ~~characterised in that the~~ wherein said patient suffers from a cancer with tumor cells which express a receptor from the family of the EGF receptors.

17. - 18. **(Canceled)**

19. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 2, ~~characterised in that~~wherein a body fluid or a tissue from a cancer patient is treated ex vivo~~, in particular bone marrow, blood, serum or organ components~~.

20. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 19, ~~characterised in that~~ wherein the cancer patient is treated within the frame of a high dosage chemotherapy.

21. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 19, ~~characterised in that~~ wherein the body fluid, or the tissue, respectively, is derived from a patient ~~with the~~ at risk ~~of~~ for a cancer disease.

22. - 26. **(Canceled)**

27. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 2, wherein said antibody is a humanized antibody directed against Lewis Y antigen.

28. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 27, wherein said antibody is administered in combination with a carrier.

29. **(New)** The method of claim 2, wherein said antibody is IGN311.

30. **(New)** The method of claim 2, wherein said antibody is ABL364.

31. **(New)** The method of claim 13, wherein said Kd value is less than 10^{-7} mol/1.

32. **(New)** The method of claim 13, where said Kd is less than 10^{-8} mol/1.

33. **(New)** The method of claim 14, said dose is at least 100 mg and up to 2 g per patient.

34. **(New)** The method of claim 14, wherein said dose at least 200 mg and up to 2 g per patient.

35. **(New)** A method for inhibiting tumor cell division in a patient comprising administering to said patient an amount of antibody IGN311, antibody ABL364 or a combination thereof effective to inhibit erbB receptor mediated MAPK activation in said tumor cells and thereby inhibit cell division, wherein said IGN311 and/or ABL364 antibodies do not inhibit erbB binding to its ligand.

36. **(New)** A method for stimulating a chemotherapeutic agent mediated lysis of dormant tumor cells, micrometastases or both in a patient comprising administering to said patient an antibody directed against an erbB receptor glycosylation antigen in combination with chemotherapeutic agent, wherein:
    - said antibody self-aggregates at or above a threshold concentration, and
    - said antibody is administered to said patient in a concentration at or above said self-aggregation concentration, thereby providing a growth stimulus to said dormant tumor cells and/or micrometastases, and
    - said growth of said tumor cells and/or micrometastases mediate said stimulation of said tumor cell and/or micrometastases lysis by said chemotherapeutic agent.

37. **(New)** The method of claim 36, wherein said antigen is Lewis x, Lewis b, Lewis-y, sialyl-Tn, Tn antigen, GloboH, KH1, TF antigen or an alpha-1,3-galactosyl epitope Y.

38. **(New)** The method of claim 36, wherein said chemotherapeutic agent is radiation.

39. **(New)** The method of claim 36, wherein said antibody is an IgG3 antibody.

40. **(New)** The method of claim 36, wherein said growth stimulus comprises a mitogenic stimulation of said tumor cell or micrometastases mediated by activated MAPK.

41. **(New)** The method of claim 37, wherein said antigen is Lewis-y.

42. **(New)** The method of claim 40 or 41, wherein said antibody is ABL364.

43. **(New)** The method of claim 42, wherein said antibody is administered at a concentration of 1 μM or more.

44. **(New)** The method of claim 19, wherein said body fluid or said tissue is selected from the group consisting of an organ, bone marrow, blood and serum.

45. **(New)** The method of claim 14, wherein said antibody is used at a dose of at least 100 mg per patient.

46. **(New)** The method of claim 14, wherein said antibody is used at a dose of at least 200 mg, per patient.

47. **(New)** The method of claim 14, wherein said antibody is used at a dose of at least 100 mg, per patient.

48. **(New)** A method of treating a patient to reduce or inhibit the growth of tumor cells in a cancer by inhibiting glycosylated tumor cell receptors comprising administering to a patient a preparation consisting essentially of an antibody directed against a receptor comprising a tumor-associated glycosylation.